Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 108 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1793. [Whole No. 430.]

FOR SALE,

1360 *Acres of excellent*

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LANDS,

LYING in the county of Amherst, in the state of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James-River, within six miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are supposed, from a small though successful experiment made by the late Col. Chiswell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a *precious* (as has been *even* supposed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all those subterraneous researches, without the utmost certainty of an abundance of the desired ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and necessary assistance or indulgence will be rendered those inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other necessary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia,

No. V. of

Guthrie's Geography,

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June 5.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-street,

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THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety*. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the abovenamed THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.*

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING there was considerable opposition to the adoption of the constitution, the measures of the new government were not only peaceably acquiesced in by the people, but the former enemies as well as the friends of the federal cause joined in rejoicing in its prosperous administration. To revive trade and manufactures, to give a resurrection to public credit and such energy and stability to government as would be adequate to the general good of the people, were the common subjects of conversation. All men, not in office, and almost all *in* office, whether federal or antifederal, joined their earnest hopes and wishes for this auspicious era so important to our nation to be hastened. Accordingly, Congress made all haste to arrange the government, and to adopt the measures which would have these expected good effects. The Treasury department was arranged—not a word said against it. The petition of the public creditors was presented to the first Congress praying for the full and parmanent provision of their certificrtes.—The Secretary was required to prepare a plan for this purpose; All America was informed of this in all the Gazettes—All America expected a just and full provision for the debt would be made at the next session of Congress. The creditors exulted in the near prospect of having justice done them. The price of certificates rose very rapidly. The people seemed to rejoice that the rise would either prevent foreigners engrossing them, or make them pay at an unusually high rate for what they might purchase. During all this period of bustle and expectation, the clamor against monied influence and a funded debt was not heard. So far as the public sense could be collected, it not only permitted but earnestly demanded the adoption of measures to place the public credit on a firm and honorable basis. Political integrity and honesty were urged as the only ground on which public faith could be securely rested. Not to be tedious on a subject which every man in America knows to be truly stated as above, it may be asserted, that the sense of the people at the time as well as the experience of the anarchy and disgrace of a feeble confederation, required such arrangements as the first Congress adopted. The report of the Secretary on the means of providing for the public credit was made to the first Congress in their second session. The candid part of our citizens may be appealed to, whether the first impressions were not remarkably favorable to that performance. Scarce was there in Congress, or out, a tangible objection to funding at all. After an ominous suspence, the attack was made on the pretence of extreme regard for the original holders. It is no secret that the object and the certain and known consequence of that scheme of discrimination was to defeat the whole provision for the debt. Yet surely those who urged the payment of six per cent. to the original holders, and halt to the purchasing holders by a funding system, cannot pretend to condemn at this time of day any funding whatever It was their declared plan to *fund*. The majority also were for funding, though not on the idea of discriminating. Who would have thought that the party would so soon have clamoured against a funded debt, a monied influence, a Treasury department, and a dozen other topics, which it is now the canting habit of this party to censure? This, however, is the pretext, and a faction is constantly attempting to oppose and embarrass all the measures of Congress—and threatening their abolition and repeal at the next session. This short view of their proceedings will shew that the opposers of the systems of public credit are not warranted in their pretences by their own conduct when those systems passed, nor by the public sentiments at that period.—They pretend to respect the sense of the people.—Yet Congress is called a bunch of knaves for obeying it. The funding of the debt was foreseen and not a corner of the union in which this expectation and the grounds of it were not made known many months before the act passed. Not a man in the woods or out of them who did not see or hear of the effects of this expected provision; for the certificates rose excessively in Sept. 1789, almost a year before the funding act passed. But when the storm of party broke forth in Congress against the Secretary's report, the holders of certificates became alarmed. Many sold out supposing that the debt would not be funded at all, and that it would run down and come to nothing, as the old continental money did. The price sunk, and while the subject remained for several months in total uncertainty, it was a game of chance whether the paper would be worth something or nothing. The Southern certificate holders sold out, it is said; and a clamor is raised against [illegible] they, the holders south of the Potowmac, have suffered loss by selling their paper.

Will any candid Southern man say, the blame is justly chargeable on that act, or on the men who advocated its passage. Those men uniformly and strenuously urged its passage. The delay was not their fault, but their misfortune. The losers are to be pitied, but they must acknowledge the friends of the funding act would have prevented their loss if they could. The causes and true history of the opposition to funding need not be suggested—but they were very unlike the pretexts which have since been adopted to give a color to their party. The hypocrisy of many pretences to republican purity, simplicity and jealousy, was not then bold enough to raise its hyena cry. Time that unfolds many truths to the deceived and abused multitude makes them forget the uses to which it is to be applied. The discerning few will judge whether the party who are now moving heaven and earth against the government of our country, and whose hopes of success are chiefly placed on deceiving and enflaming—are not bound to answer for all the losses and resentments which have been the consequences of the delay of the funding law and of the gross and profligate misrepresentations which have taken place since its passage.

The following letters from La Fayette, *during the first days of his captivity, are worthy of being preserved. They are copied from the (London)* Star, *of the 16th April; where the authenticity of them is vouched for.*

NIVELLE, *in the Netherlands, August 27th,* 1792.

YOU must be much interested with my singular situation, and among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated the ancient system; and though the republican faction would have given me any terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly, by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every thing. I found in the constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country, every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all the principles and to all the laws. The department of Ardennes, in which I was, the municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent, and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kersaint, have been arrested, amidst the acclamations of all Sedan, and confined in the castle, from which they beheld the National guard and the troops renew, before the municipality, the civic oath to the nation, to the law, and to the king. A courier from M. Claviere, came to me with a passport, from which the name of the king had been erased—I sent him to prison. I no longer corresponded but with the directory of the Department of the Ardennes.

Until liberty shall be restored to the king, and to the national Assembly, whom I consider as also in a state of captivity, I proposed to the other departments a coalition, and a kind of small congress, which should act in the name of the king, until the executive power should be restored to him, so that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be a criminal act, to which France would not submit: But what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The departments were slow in declaring themselves.—Besides, the administrators were expelled. Several [illegible] which I myself often exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole left wing of my army, from Dunkirk to Maubeuge, yielded to the commissioners, and did not even send me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the fitting at Metz, in which the suspension of the king was accepted by the municipal and administrative bodies, who were ready to die with fear, as well as their general. Behold then, all the civil surrounding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my regiments had been seduced: and among others, I shall mention only one of the infernal manœuvres employed, which was to enlist in the country, and to send me as recruits the ablest disorganizers.

The artillery of suspension, decrees of accusation, and in short, every thing which could destroy confidence, was about to be hurled against me, I had still some good regiments and a great number of officers. I wished to shut myself up in some strong place, and to erect there towards and against all, the constitutional standard; but it was represented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the combined powers, and the power of the Jacobins, I should, by resisting, only shed to no purpose the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the King, his family, my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time the commissioners, who were prisoners, requested me to grant them a conference, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said, (a la Columbe) to be the first man in the world. I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the king,

and by joining their party, I ſhould have become to them a chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their propoſal would not be reconcileable to my conſcience, I had refuſed even to ſee them. In this ſituation I could do nothing elſe than quit France, as my death would have been no ſervice to it. It is from the 19th of Auguſt that I date my egira. I repaired to Bouillon, with Meaubourg, Bureau de Puzy, and ſome other officers. We ſet out under pretence of reconnoitering, leaving my eſcort of Huſſars on the road, I ſent back all my Ordonances, (ſoldiers on duty, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry the General's written orders) to make thoſe diviſions of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own General, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure.

In a word, inſtead of carrying off with me as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wiſh that the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy ſhould have any thing to reproach itſelf with.

Having arrived near Rochfort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland and England, we were informed that there was there an Auſtrian poſt which we could eaſily avoid, but which we had no reaſon either to ſeek for, or to fly from. With a view only of avoiding all miſtake and all uneaſineſs, Bureau de Puzy quitted us to make to the commanding officer a declaration ſimilar to that which I now ſend you. We were invited to approach, and you will be as much ſurprized as I was, when you learn that we were there treated as priſoners of war. Being conducted to Namur, and afterwards to this place, we are ſo cloſely confined, that I have a centinel at the door of my apartment, and I am not allowed to walk in a ſmall garden which is at the bottom of the ſtair-caſe, we walk only in the court. This conduct towards us is as unjuſt as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the Conventional party, that is to ſay, the grand majority of the nation, from all confidence in the Court of Vienna, ſince it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royaly, at the ſame time as liberty. In ſhort, whatever may happen to me, I ſhall always remain ſuch as you have known me; but if juſtice and policy prevail over perſonal malice, I expect to repair ſoon to England, where I ſhall be happy to ſee you.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Second letter of M. De La Fayette.

Arlon, Sept. 3.

"I am ſenſible how much your attention is engaged with my ſituation—I am well, this is all the ſatisfaction I can at preſent give to my friends.

"I wrote to you ſince the epoch—when the crimes of the 10th of Auguſt, the violence offered to all the conſtituted powers, the little ſupport I found in the bold ſtep of arreſting the Commiſſioners of the Aſſembly, and laſtly, the inutility of my death to the public cauſe, were ſo many ſucceſſive reaſons for determining me to quit France.

"Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris, as I propoſed to him, after having taken meaſures for conducting him to Compeigne, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is uſeleſs to recur to the paſt.

"I informed you how I reſolved to quit France, in which I could no longer ſerve the cauſe of liberty, and in which I could neither compromiſe with guilt, nor bend under the deſpotiſm of the Jacobins.

"I informed you alſo how I reached Rochefort, where there was a poſt of Auſtrians whom I and my companions neither ſought for nor avoided. You muſt read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a liſt of the companions of my journey: the manner in which we announced ourſelves, left us in no doubt reſpecting the right we had to paſs freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became cloſer every day. A part of the officers who had accompanied me, have at length been releaſed; the reſt ought to have been ſo. Since Meaubourg, Alexander Lameth, Bureau de Puzy, and myſelf, were put into a carriage, under the eſcort of a major and three officers of infantry, with a detachment of huſſars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were poſted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the ſtaircaſe, and two at the ſtreet door, beſides thoſe poſted at the ſtables and under the windows, ſo that we were in every reſpect treated not as priſoners of war, which was abſurd, but as ſtate priſoners, which is explained by the conſtitution of bayoneis. We ſhall arrive to-morrow at Luxembourg—this is all I know.

"It is ſtrange enough to ſee La Rochefoucauld and Barnave under the rod of the Jacobins—I and my companions in the chains of the Auſtrians. The friends of liberty are proſcribed on both ſides: I am not therefore in my place, but in a priſon; and I had rather ſuffer in the name of deſpotiſm, which I have combated, than in the name of the people, whoſe cauſe is dear to my heart, and whoſe name is at preſent profaned by villains.

"I wiſh that the Duke of Brunſwick may march ſpeedily to Paris, in order that honeſt men may eſcape the dagger of aſſaſſins, and quit France in ſafety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and troops ſurrender.

"I know well that the crimes of the 10th of Auguſt contribute greatly to this, but it is neceſſary that the French nation ſhould have at the ſame time energy ſufficient to puniſh them, and to defend itſelf from ſuffering enemies;—my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

"In ſhort, though my preſent ſituation is diſagreeable, it is not diſgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is not what it would have been at the head of an army, under the monſtrous government which the Jacobins have ſubſtituted for the conſtitution.

You will perhaps aſk, what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know; but they will not make me a man inconſiſtent in principles, nor pliable by the ſituation in which I now am. (Signed)

"LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, April 2.

Dumourier in one of his letters to Bournonville, ſays, he deſigns "one part of his army for the deliverance of the ſound part of the Convention." M. Briſſot, who is not only a ſound but a moderate patriot, and who does not wiſh to ſee the republic fall before Brunſwick nor Dumourier, thus apoſtrophiſes, "deliver the ſound part of the Aſſembly! Pray who charged you with this duty, Dumourier? and ſuppoſe the Aſſembly was not free, where is the republican who would owe his deliverance to a Rebel? Where is the republican who is not perſuaded that if any one man could "deliver" the Convention to-day, he could not alſo enſlave it to-morrow? Take care, Dumourier, if you march againſt the Mountain, the whole republic will become Mountain—and I, who have braved the daggers of our little Cromwells, am ready to preſent my breaſt to the bayonets of Monk. Do you really believe, Dumourier, that we are ſo reduced as to chooſe between our tyrants?"

It would be difficult to paint the indignation which ſeized on every mind, at the reading of Dumourier's traiterous letters in the Convention: It was thus Cæſar wrote when he marched againſt Rome; he alſo pretended to re-eſtabliſh peace, and deſtroy tyranny; he affected not to aſpire to the Supreme Authority.—"Dumourier! Dumourier!" cried Briſſot, "I have compared thee to Cæſar—it is enough to ſay, Brutus waits for thee."

On the 25th of March, the patriots engaged a body of counter-revoluioniſts near Vannes, routed and killed 400 of them, who appeared by their dreſs to be peaſants; but upon a cloſer examination they were found to be men of very delicate ſhapes, white ſkin, and ſoft hands. This fact proves what we have ſuſpected, that a large number of emigrant nobles have entered the country in diſguiſe, and are the only counter revolutioniſts we have to fear in the interior parts.

APRIL 5. A whole Department has denounced Marat, and declared that his head muſt fall, or the public tranquility cannot be reſtored.

LONDON, April 19.

The Duke of York has cauſed a Monument to be erected at Dort, to the memory of Lieutenant Weſtern, who ſo gallantly periſhed in the defence of Williamſtadt.

Large bodies of emigrants are daily embarking for Oſtend, to ſerve in the army of the Prince de Conde, as well as in that of the Prince de Saxe Cobourg.

It is expected that Dunkirk will be attacked on the 20th inſt. The Guards were to march to Nieuport and Furnes this day or to morrow. It is ſaid there are only 60 regular troops in Dunkirk.

The French are ſo completely blocked up at Dunkirk by our cruizers, that not a privateer or gunboat has made its appearance in the channel for many days paſt.

The Municipality of Dunkirk is ſaid to have prohibited all further intercourſe between that port and Oſtend. In this caſe, it will become difficult to procure the French Gazettes.

A privateer belonging to Guernſey has taken and ſent into Falmouth a French ſhip, laden with indigo, valued at 40,000l.

A Liverpool privateer, belonging to Mr. Tarleton of that place, has taken and ſent in a French Weſt-Indiaman, valued at 32,000l.

The Iriſh ſmuggler, called the Morgan Ratler, which has been in the ſmuggling trade ſince ſhe was launched, is converted into a privateer, armed, victualled, and furniſhed with a commiſſion from the chamber of Vice Admiralty at Breſt.

Marquis Cornwallis was expected to leave Bengal in February laſt.

The French Gendarmerie, who were at Breda, are arrived at Liſle with their artillery, arms and baggage. The reſt of the garriſon, with that of Gertrudenbug, took a different route; but whether to join Dumourier or not, is not yet known.

Blancheland, late Governor of St. Domingo, is now under trial before the Revolutionary Tribual.

APRIL 20.

The intelligence which we communicated on Monday laſt, reſpecting Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Lanoue, we were hopeful would have proved unfounded. Subſequent advices, however, put it beyond doubt, that they had ſuffered on the ſcaffold. The ſame advices ſtate, that Santerre, the Commandant General of Paris, had been appointed Commander in Chief of the French armies.

It is alſo confirmed, that Conde has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians.

Valenciennes is regularly inveſted.

On the 13th inſt. Marat was arreſted, in conſequence of a decree of the National Convention, and committed to the priſon of the Abbaye.

Memorial preſented on the fifth of this month, by the Britiſh and Imperial Miniſters to the States General.

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"It is known that towards the end of the month of September laſt year, his Britannic Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes gave, in concert, a ſolemn aſſurance, that in caſe the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their moſt Chriſtirn Majeſties and their Families, ſhould be releaſed, his Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes would not fail to purſue the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent the perſon who might render themſelves guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, from finding any aſylum in your reſpective ſtates. This event, which was with horror foreſeen, has taken place; and the divine vengeance ſeems not to have been tardy. Some of theſe deteſtable regicides are now in ſuch a ſituation, that they can be ſubjected to the ſword of the law. The reſt are ſtill in the midſt of a people whom they have plunged into an abyſs of evils, and for whom Famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are about to prepare new calamities. In ſhort, every thing that we ſee happen, induces us to conſider as not far diſtant the end of theſe wretches, whoſe madneſs and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation all thoſe who reſpect the principles of religion, morality and humanity.

"The underſigned, therefore, ſubmit to the enlightened judgment and wiſdom of your High Mightineſſes, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your States in Europe, or your colonies, all thoſe Members of the ſelfſtiled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have directly or indirectly, participated in the ſaid crime; and, if they ſhould be diſcovered and arreſted, to deliver them up to juſtice, that they may ſerve as a leſſon and example to mankind.

"Done at the Hague, this 5th of April, 1793.

(Signed) "AUCKLAND.

"LOUIS C. STARRENBERG.

The ſuſpenſion of all regular communication with France has obliged us to be more brief in ſome of the details we have laid before the public ſince that period than we could have wiſhed. We are now enabled to give further intereſting particulars reſpecting the conduct of the convention, on hearing of Dumourier's attempt to re-eſtabliſh Royalty in France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the ſitting of the 4th inſt. Lacroix gave an account of Dumourier having arreſted Bournonville and the commiſſioners ſent to bring him to the bar.

The committee of public ſafety immediately met. The conſtituted authorities in Paris and the executive council were ſummoned to the bar, and ordered to preſerve the peace of Paris. Santerre, the commandant general was ſent for, and ordered to concert with the civil magiſtrate in all meaſures which the circumſtances might require.

The convention decreed, that the executive council ſhould inſtantly nominate a general to ſucceed Dumourier, whom they declared a traitor; forbade him to be obeyed, on pain of death and confiſcation; and offered a reward of three hundred thouſand livres to whoever ſhould bring him dead or alive to Paris.

The executive council announced that they had taken the neceſſary meaſures for the peace of Paris; and propoſed that the convention in imitation of the conſtitutional aſſembly, ſhould take the reins of government into their hands, and appoint generals.

A deputy from Valenciennes announced, that the beſt ſpirit reigned in that city, notwithſtanding the efforts of Dumourier; that there were 10,000 men in the camp at Maubege, and 6,000 at Conde.

Robeſpierre inveighed againſt Briſſot, and moved a decree of accuſation againſt him—Briſſot replied, and the convention paſſed to the order of the day.

MONDAY, April 8.

A letter, dated St. Gaudens, April 1ſt, was read, ſtating that general Sahudet had entered the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, belonging to Spain, with two columns of French troops, and had taken poſſeſſion of it. The letter added, that he had taken 80 priſoners, with 60 muſkets and 6000 cartridges, with the loſs of only two chaſſeurs killed, and four wounded.

Breard moved, that the aſſiſtants of the miniſter at war, thoſe of the miniſter of the Marine, and Dumas, director of one of the offices of the miniſter at war, ſhould be kept in a ſtate of arreſt.—Decreed.

It was reported to the Convention, that 35,000 pounds weight of gunpowder had been removed from Caſſel to Liſle. In the camp of the traitor Dumourier, who wiſhed to retain none but ſuch as were attached to his cauſe, deſertions multiplied daily. The report further ſtated that ſuch of Dumourier's troops as continued faithful to him were united to the Imperialiſts.

Carnot and Leſage announced that they had tranſmitted to the Convention a trunk belonging to Dumourier, in which were found ſeveral papers reſpecting his treachery, and various books, ſuch as the lives of illuſtrious men, an atlas, &c.

The department of the Meuſe denounced General Chazot, as a traitor to the Republic.

Bentabol moved that a decree of accuſation ſhould be paſſed againſt Miranda, Stingen, Mazienſky, and Lanoue; that they ſhould be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Some members having obſerved that ſuch a decree was not neceſſary, and that it would be ſufficient to read the papers which tended to criminate, theſe papers were ordered to be read to-morrow.

The ci-devant Ducheſs of Orleans requeſted and obtained permiſſion to be confined in her apartment.

A member who read a letter from Sables d'Olonne, dated April 2, announcing that the rebels had appeared in force before that poſt, and, under cover of the night, had begun to throw up trenches for batteries, but that their works had been deſtroyed by a heavy fire from the town. The rebels fired red hot ſhot, but a ball from the town deſtroyed their furnace, burnt ſome of their carriages, and occaſioned an exploſion which killed a number of people. The counter revolutioniſts then fled, and were purſued by the patriots, who killed 3000 of them, and took 14 cannons and 11 carriages laden with bread.

PERMANENT SITTING—APRIL 11.

The ſitting of this day was entirely occupied by the reading of the diſpatches from the departments in a ſtate of revolt.

In the Department of Finiſterre, Cotes-du-Nord, and la Villaine, the inſurgents had been completely ſubdued; in the latter, many of the ringleaders had periſhed on the ſcaffold. The communication between Rennes and Nantz had been re-eſtabliſhed, and General Berruyer was to attack the Rebels.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Buzot demanded, that the Appeal nominal ſhould be proceeded on, for the election of four Members to repair to the Department de l'Orne, there to collect particulars reſpecting the motives of Philippe d'Or-

leans' journey to Seez. He next proposed, that the Convention should decree the examination of the Members denounced by Robert-spierre.

"I know," said Marat, "that wicked and criminal faction of Guadet, Vergniaud, Brissot, and Gensonne, aims at concealing its crimes under the veil of an imaginary conspiracy. The criminality of this faction, many of the members of which have, however, in my opinion, been led astray from their allegiance, is no longer a mystery, since Dumourier has removed every doubt on that head, by declaring in their favor. It is not for me to decide whether Phillippe Egalite ought to be brought to trial, upon a charge of treason; but this I know of him, that he is a man without morals, without capacity, and without honor. Whether or not he is culpable, I leave to the wisdom of your researches.

"It is, however, no longer doubtful, that the younger Egalite, who has followed Dumourier, has been guilty of Leze Nation. I therefore demand that he may be declared no longer under the protection of the law, and that the Decree framed against his worthy master in treachery may be extended to him. I wish also to see whether you will really proscribe the family whom you to appearance pursue; and I demand against all the fugitive Capets the decree you have passed against Dumourier. As to the authors and abettors of the Faction of la Gironde, I wish to see them in possession of every possible means of freeing themselves from the stigma with which they are covered by the public opinion."

Here violent murmurs arose against the Speaker; and it was demanded that he should be called to order, and reprimanded. The Assembly now became very tumultuous, insomuch that the President put on his hat.

In the course of a few minutes, the tumult was appeased, and Lecointre Puyravaux, obtained a hearing. He combated the propositions of Marat which he found very impolitic, since they might induce the enemy to make reprisals, and cut off the four Commissioners imprisoned at Tournay. He next insinuated, that certain persons would perhaps be very happy to see the ci-devant prisoners assassinated, to the end that their accomplices might not be come at.

Here Lecointre was interrupted by the cries of the Mountain, several of the Members on that side observing, that none but the friends of the Capets, and Statesmen, could entertain such a wish.

At these words, the tumult redoubled.—All the Members on right the side, among whom Duperet was particularly noticeable, each with a sword cane in his hand, the weapons drawn, hurried in a body towards the Mountain.

The President instantly put on his hat, and it was a considerable time before tranquility could be re-established.

Lecointre wished to resume his harangue, but was interrupted by Calon, who demanded that Dupert should be ordered to the prison de l'Abbaye, for having sword in hand, menaced some of the Deputies.

This motion gave rise to an agitation, which constantly seeming to draw towards a conclusion, and as constantly renewed, was of a very considerable duration.

Duperet at length ascended the Tribunal. "The favor," said he, "I have to ask of the Convention and the Tribunes, is a calm hearing—a favor that is not refused to the greatest criminals. If I am culpable I am not the man who would wish to withdraw himself from the avenging arm of my Fellow-legislators.

"For nineteen months, in the Legislative Assembly, did I combate against Despotism and the Fenillans.

"Since I have held a seat in this Convention, I have unceasingly striven against a band of miscreants, who have long sought the destruction of the common weal.

"In vain for the last two days has an attempt been made to come at a knowledge of the accomplices of Dumourier, Lecointre has for more than an hour endeavored to combat the proposition of Marat, but has not been able to obtain a hearing. In the interim, a part of this Assembly was excited by an emotion of indignation.—This impulse I followed; and whilst I was stationed in the centre of the Hall, I perceived a Mountaineer level a pistol at my head. Seized by a natural emotion, and impelled, if I may so express myself, by a fury, I drew my sword. But I had still another weapon—a pistol; and if I had merely made a thrust at one of my colleagues, I would instantly have blown out my brains."

The Assembly at length put an end to this farcical contest, by proceeding to a nominal appeal on the nomination of commissioners to proceed to the Department of de l'Orne.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) May 7.

The sloop Favorite, Wm. Hastie, master, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 10th of April. Capt. Hastie reports as follows:

That a 50 gun ship and 2 forties, with the 32d regiment and a battalion of the train of artillery on board, sailed with him, bound to Barbadoes—and that he spoke the Woolwich, one of the 40's, on the 14th of that month, about lat. 30. 00. long. 17.

That sixteen Spanish ships of the line passed the Rock of Gibraltar, bound to Carthagena, to join those that were there, and that the whole were to join Lord Hood, who was expected at Gibraltar, with 25 sail of the line.

That France had declared war against Portugal and all the eastern powers, and that when he left Gibraltar there were laying at that place a Portugueze ship of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter.

That Gen. Ohara had arrived there with a 50 gun ship, a sloop of war, and two brigs: that a prodigious number of prizes from America, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo, had been carried in there; and that in the beginning of March there were only 7 sail of French line of battle ships laying at Brest.

That a French store-ship, carrying 6 eighteen pounders, and 400 troops on board, had been taken by the Scout sloop of war, and carried into Malaga, after an engagement of 6 hours. She was laden with stores for the French fleet.

May 23. Admiral Gardner, with a part of his fleet, are gone to Barbadoes to wait the arrival of the troops from the different islands, intended for the attack of Martinico: Commodore Thompson is now cruizing off that island.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman at St. Martins to his friend in this town, dated the 21st inst. which gives an account that on Saturday night last, a party from the Dutch quarter, surprized them, and took the fort without the least accident happening on either side, and that the Dutch colors are now flying all over that island.

United States.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) May 21.

On Monday last came on, in the Federal Circuit Court, under the authority of the United States, in this town, before judge Paterson and judge Bee, the important cause of William Higginson, surviving co-partner of Greenwood and Higginson, late merchants in London, against William Greenwood, surviving co-partner of Legare and Greenwood, of Charleston, and George Crofts and company of Georgetown, merchants. It was by a bill on the equity side of the Court. Mr. Read and Mr. Pringle were council for the complainants; Mr. Edward Rutledge and General Pinckney for the defendants.

It appeared, by the pleadings and the evidence, that in 1771, the defendants wrote to the complainants to supply them with goods, &c. and agree to allow the usual commission on the purchases, and five per cent. interest; that the accounts of the complainants should be settled and balanced every year, and interest charged on the several invoices after a certain period from their respective dates; and, if not paid at the end of each year, should be added to the principal, and draw interest also at five per cent.

This appeared to be according to the custom of merchants engaged in that trade at the same time. The dealings between the parties were continued for several years, and the accounts of the complainants were stated according to the agreement, and sent over to the defendants, until the 21st of December, 1777, which they acknowledged to have received and to be just.

Mr. William Greenwood, one of the defendants, and the only surviving co-partner of both the companies in America, was put in the confiscation list in South-Carolina, and his property sequestered for the use of the state in 1784.—He afterwards went to England, and the complainant there applied to him to acknowledge a stated account against Legare and Greenwood, which was made up to the 21st December 1783, to the amount of about 34,000l. in which compound interest was charged for the whole time. He desired this might be signed and acknowledged, for the purpose of recovering it of the commissioners of confiscated property in South-Carolina, which the defendant signed accordingly; but, in his answer to the bill he avers that he was under arrest, and signed it without examination. There was some evidence to this point.

Judge Bee did not think it amounted to a legal duress; yet, as the account was signed and acknowledged for the purpose and with the views mentioned in the answer of the defendant, it ought not to bind him; and, particularly, that it ought not to bind the executors and representatives of deceased partners, being done long after their deaths, and of course after the termination of the co-partnership. The accounts against the firm of Crofts and Co. amounting to about 16,000l. were never signed.

The cause was argued with great ability, learnig and eloquence on both sides.

The complainants contended that they were entitled, by virtue of the contract, and the custom of the trade, to have the principal and interest on their debt during the whole time, and interest on the accumulation each year. Many cases from the law were produced in support of their claim, and the treaty of peace was particularly insisted on.

The defendant contended that no compound interest ought to be allowed after the mutual dealings of the parties had ceased; and that no interest ought to be paid during the war. As all communication was prohibited by the Sovereign power of each nation, it was unlawful, and indeed impossible to make remittances: That the complainant being an alien enemy, had no power to sue, and had no demand during the war: That his claim was forfeited by the laws of nations; and that the treaty of peace only restored to him the right he had at the commencement of the war: That the word debts in the treaty did not include interest of course; and that in treaties where interest is intended to be included it is always mentioned: [Several extracts from treaties were read in proof of this.] That the act of a sovereign of a state is the act of every individual who composes it; and that the complainant did, in fact, hinder the defendant from making payment, and therefore he should not have interest, which is damages for detaining the debt; besides, that in a great national calamity, where the defendants could receive no profits, no interest ought in equity to accrue. This appeared to have been the law in Ireland, and ought to be so here, &c.

The Judges delivered their separate opinions with great clearness and precision.

Judge Bee was of opinion that the complainant should recover interest, according to contract, till 1777, on both debts; that the interest should then cease till November 1782, the time of signing the provisional articles of the treaty of peace, and should then commence according to the contract till paid.

Judge Paterson was of opinion that the compound interest should be paid on both debts during the time the parties had mutual dealings, to wit, on the 16,000l. till 1777, due from George Crofts and Co. and then to draw simple interest at 5 per cent. till paid, that being the time the dealings ceased; and that the 34,000l. draw compound interest till December, 1783, the time the dealings with Legare and Greenwood ceased, from which time it should draw simple interest at five per cent. till paid. He was of opinion, that the treaty of peace restored the complainants to all the rights they would have had if no war had been: and that the interest was a necessary consequence of the debt, and was intended by the treaty of peace.

The court being divided, no final decree was made.

We are sorry it is not in our power to give a more full and accurate account of this case, as the arguments of the council, and the opinions of the judges, would afford much entertainment and instruction to the gentlemen of the law.

The trial was not over until Thursday morning.

RICHMOND, May 30.

DUMOURIER.

Letters from Messrs. Anderson and Co. of London, an American house, as late as the 7th of April, say nothing of the defection of DUMOURIER—of course we may infer, that the various publications on this subject are fabricated lies—and that this GREATEST OF MEN is still a fast Republican, ready as he has been, to expose himself sword in hand, against the foes of FRANCE, of LIBERTY, and of MAN—it is wonderful to remark the zeal which *certain people* manifest to circulate tales which may darken the prospects, which hope opens, as relates to France; 'tis a species of folly and madness, which verifies the expression, "*Quos Deus vult perdere primus dimentat*"—"*Whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates*,"—for, concluding from the disposition which pervades this State 'tis not to be doubted in case the struggles of France should become more serious—that this mongrel herd of pseudo-politicians and and lye-mongers will be disagreeably situated, and compelled again to fly from the land of liberty, or become the conspicuous victims of their own folly—and it may not be presumed, that a people will hesitate to act decidedly, because of a governmental veto, who a few years ago disregarded the edict of king, supported and enforced by the whole British nation, and legions of German cut-throats.

SALEM (Mass.) June 4.

Town-Meeting on the President's Proclamation.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, legally warned and assembled, at the Court-House, on Friday the 31st of May, 1793, for the important purpose of taking into their serious consideration the pleasing and timely Proclamation issued by the President of the United States of America, enjoining upon the citizens thereof "to pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers"—Elias Hasket Derby, Esq. being chosen Moderator—

Voted unanimously, That the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States be read.

Voted unanimously, That the town of Salem, feelingly impressed with the highest sense of the wisdom, goodness and importance of the President's Proclamation, do address the President of the United States on that subject.

An address was then laid before the town, and read.

Voted unanimously, That the town approve of, receive and adopt the address presented; and that a committee of eighteen persons be chosen to sign and inclose a copy of the same, in behalf of the town, to the President of the United States of America, at Philadelphia.

ALBANY, May 27.

By a gentleman who left the Little Falls on the Mohawk river on Saturday last, we are informed, that about two hundred and fifty men are employed in cutting through the rocks, with a fair prospect of accomplishing the important object in view, with less difficulty than was anticipated by many.

From the Northern Canals we also learn, that they are going on with great spirit—the men are well fed and accommodated, and instead of cutting their way through solid rocks, as was expected, it proves to be a slate soil, easily loomed by a large plough and eight oxen.

From a person who lately visited the wonderful Falls of Niagara, which are now ascertained to be near 150 feet perpendicular, the ice was not dissolved at the bottom, and formed a conical or pyramidical appearance of some extent and height, this added considerably to the majestic and marvellous prospect, that this prodigy of nature always seems to have; the rainbow also, which of a fine sun-shiny day is ever conspicuously visible, materially enhances the value of this unparalleled view. This gentleman, who has frequently for some years past minutely investigated these cataracts, further acquaints us, that the Table Rock over which the immense sheet of water, which comes from the upper Lakes falls down, is considerably excavated; this is unaccountable, as one would imagine such a mass of water rolling over it, would prevent this, and counteract the vapour or spray below, which is the only reason that can be assigned for this phœnomenon.

Upper Canada Gaz.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

On Wednesday the 5th inst. 120 Gentlemen dined at the Tontine Coffee-House, being the anniversary of laying the corner stone of that building, at a splendid entertainment provided by Mr. Hyde, and conducted with much satisfaction to all present,

After Dinner the following Toasts were drank.

1. The People.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Governor of the State of New-York.
4. Chief Justice of the United States.
5. Secretary of the Treasury.
6. Agriculture and Commerce.
7. Science and the useful arts.
8. The fraternity of freemen.
9. May our laws be mild in their influence, and equal in their operation.
10. May the advocates of war alone feel its miseries.
11. May the commissioners of the Indian treaty secure a permanent peace.
12. May the nations of Europe bury their animosities in the tomb of despotism.
13. May success attend our hopes, and enjoyments our wishes.
14. The American fair.
15. Peace, freedom and happiness to all mankind.

Volunteer from the Chair.

Success to the Tontine Coffee-House, and may it long continue to reflect credit on the subscribers.

June 10. A few days since arrived from London, the Chemical Apparatus for Columbia College; and also a numerous and well chosen collection of Anatomical Preparations. It must give pleasure to every lover of his country to observe the progress of science among us, who while the Europeans are engaged in political commotions and wars, are cultivating with assiduity and success the arts of peace. The introduction of this chemical and anatomical apparatus, evinces the liberal and enlarged plan of education which has been adopted under the sanction of a generous Legislature and patriotic Trustees, and cannot fail in a special manner *to facilitate and compleat the study of Physic in this seminary.*

Philadelphia, June 12.

The frigate l'Embuscade, passed the light-house on Friday evening, and fired several guns during the night, as signals, it is supposed for her boat. The next morning she was observed at the distance of 5 leagues, standing East; and about one o'clock the same day captured the brig Catharine, Capt. Driscale, of Halifax, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to this port. The crew of the brig, except the Captain, on finding the frigate overtake them, took to their boat, and were taken up by a pilot-boat off Turtle Gut. The prize was sent into New-York.

The French fleet, for some time past expected at Martinique, had not arrived when Captain Patton, of the brig Ranger, sailed from thence, 18 days ago.

Capt. Smith, of the brig Aurora, in 19 days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 25th of May, she was chased by the British privateer cutter Speedwell, Capt. Berry, of 8 guns and 60 men, and boarded by an officer and 6 men off Heneaga, who kept possession of the vessel about four hours, in search of French property. They informed Capt. Smith that they captured the schooners Ann, of Philadelphia, and the Regulator, of Baltimore, Capt. White, from Jeremie, to this port, under pretence of having French property and passengers on board. In one of these vessels was a considerable sum of money.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears, that the moderate party in the National Convention are the majority—the Mountain, notwithstanding the applauses of the tribunes and the galleries, have been in the minority in several motions made by the steady and consistent friends of liberty.

M. Bouchotte is appointed Minister of War, in the room of Bournonville.

Gen. Dampierre has accepted the command of the army.

There are various reports respecting the capture of several French places in the West Indies by the English—but Marine and Indian intelligence is as uncertain as that from any quarter of the globe—Time is continually refuting the most of it.

COMMUNICATION.

In private life he that raises and spreads evil and groundless reports of another is deemed a base assassin. In public affairs the most groundless suspicions are varnished over with the pretence of the public good—and are imputed by the fabricators to be an extreme zeal for the interests of the people—so honest as to be purblind. Happily for the peace of our country, we have no state quacks or politicians so careless or ignorant, as to make false charges—nor so bitter and so hasty, as to give them to the public full of blunders and inconsistencies that carry their own ridicule along with them! Who will pretend that even one false accusation has been made against our government either within the walls of Congress or among the body of the citizens?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Aurora,	Smith,	Port-au-Prince
Ranger,	Patton,	Martinique
Susannah,	Alinson,	Leogan
Sloop Jason,	Taylor,	Antigua
Schr. Nancy,	Singleton,	Kingston
Winfield,	M'Neran,	Virginia
Rising Sun,	Frame,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

per Cents,	17/7
3 per Cents,	9/10
Deferred,	10/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	7 per cent. adv.

☞ THE Post-Masters and other persons who may collect Subscriptions for the *Gazette of the United States*, on the terms proposed in the address published in our last, are requested to forward their orders for the papers by the first of November next.

Philadelphia, June 12.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12.

	Dlls.	Cts.	Dlls.	Cts.
ANCHORS, pr. lb.		7		10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	33		
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.				11
Ashes, pot, per ton,			120	
——— Pearl,	137		140	7
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33	1	16
Brandy, common,		80		85
——— Coniac		90		100
Braziletto, pr. ton.			32	34
Bricks, pr. M.	4			7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.				2 27
Ditto, pilot				3 67
Ditto, small water, per keg		36		40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,				1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,				4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,			20	
——— New England	12		14	
——— Oak	14		16	
——— Merchantable pine	20		24	
——— Sap, do.			10	67
——— Mahogany, per foot				10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.				
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.			2	67
Beef, Boston, per barrel			12	
——— Country ditto	9		10	
——— Fresh, per cwt.	3	33	4	67
Butter pr. lb.				16
——— in kegs		10		12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.				47
——— Wax		53		56
——— Myrtle Wax				18
——— Mould, tallow				12
——— Dipped				11
Cheese, English, pr. lb.				10
——— Country		8		13
Chocolate				18
Cinnamon	2	40	2	67
Cloves			1	32
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10		11	
Coffee pr. lb.		14		16
Coal pr. bushel		24		33
Copperas pr. cwt.			1	67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	67	8	
Cotton pr. lb.		27		37
Currants				12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece				15
——— Ravens				11
Dutch sail duck,	18		20	
Feathers pr. lb.				48
Flax ditto		11		12
Flaxseed pr. bush.		90		0
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel				6
——— Common,			5	67
——— Bur middlings, best				5
——— Meal, Indian			3	13
——— ditto Rye,			3	33
——— Ship-stuff pr. cwt.			1	40
Fustic pr. ton,			20	
Gin, Holland, pr. case,			4	66
Do. pr. gall.		80		90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20		22	33
Ginger, white race, per lb.				7
Ditto, common				7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.				10
Ginseng,		20		24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	8	73	4	
Ditto, fine glazed			4	
Grain, Wheat pr. bush		93	1	20
——— Rye				60
——— Oats				35
——— Indian corn				60
——— Barley	1		1	3
——— Best shelled pr. lb.				7
——— Buckwheat, per bush.				40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120		146	67
American, pr. lb.		4		5
Herrings, pr. bbl.			3	
Hides, raw pr. lb.		9		
Hops				27
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.			15	
Indigo, French per lb.			1	67
——— Carolina	1		1	20
Irons, sad pr. ton,			133	33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3		4	
——— Bar pr. ton,			84	
——— Pig			24	
——— Sheet			173	33
——— Nail rods			101	33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4		5	
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		9		10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5	33	5	67
——— in bars				7
——— white	10		10	67
——— red	6	40	6	67
Leather, soal, pr. lb.		17		20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5	60	6	
Logwood			30	
Mace pr. lb.				9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.				8
——— second quality	6			4
Madder, best pr. lb.		16		20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1	33	2	67
Mast spars ditto		33		
Molasses pr. gall.		44		47
Mustard per. lb.				87
——— flour, in bottles, pr. doz.			1	20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.				10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7		8	
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.				66
——— Olive				87
Oil, Ditto pr case			2	50
——— Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box			10	50
——— Ditto baskets, 12 bottles			5	
——— Spermaceti pr. gall.				48
——— Train		24		27
——— Whale		25		33
Porter pr. cask,			5	33
——— London, pr. doz.			1	60
——— American ditto bot. incl.	1	4	1	60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1	73	2	
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,			14	67
——— Lower county			13	
——— Carolina			9	
Peas, Albany pr. bushel				73
Pepper, pr. lb.				38
Pimento				19
Raisins, best, pr. keg			6	33
Ditto pr. jar			2	33
Ditto pr. box			2	33
Rice pr. cwt.			3	45
Rosin pr. barrel			2	78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon			1	12
——— Antigua			1	
——— Windward				86
——— Barbadoes				87
——— Country, N. E.				60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14	33		
Sassafras pr. ton	6		8	
Shot ditto	140		141	
Steel, German pr. lb.				9
——— English, blistered, pr. cwt.			10	
——— American pr. ton			113	33
——— Crowley's pr. faggot			10	67
Snake root pr. lb.		20		42
Soap, Brown per lb.				6
——— White				8
——— Castile				11
Starch				7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.		4	5	60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.				48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,				36
——— Boston, No. 1. ditto				36
——— No. II.				35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb				24
——— Loaf, single refined				24
——— Ditto, double do.				33
——— Havannah, white		17		18
——— Ditto, brown,		11		12
——— Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9		12	
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon				27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel				33
——— Liverpool				33
——— Cadiz				25
——— Lisbon				27
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,			18	67
Ditto Live Oak,			21	33
Ditto red cedar, per foot		33		40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3	33	3	67
Ditto 2 feet,	6	50	6	
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13		15	
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000			32	
——— White Oak hogshead,			26	33
——— Red Oak do.			19	50
——— Leogan			21	33
——— Barrel			16	
——— Heading			25	33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece			4	67
——— Minks		20		40
——— Fox, grey		40		80
——— Ditto red			1	20
——— Martins		24		
——— Fishers		33		67
——— Bears			3	
——— Racoons		27		60
——— Musk-rats		11		20
——— Beaver, pr. lb.		67	1	33
——— Deer, in hair		20		30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.			1	
——— Carolina, 32 gall.			2	
Turpentine pr. bbl.			2	33
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.			4	33
——— inferior			3	33
——— old			4	67
——— Rappahannock			3	33
——— Coloured Maryland,	5	33	8	
——— Dark,			2	40
——— Long-leaf			2	40
——— Eastern-shore	2		2	93
——— Carolina, new	2	7	3	
——— old,			3	33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.		93	1	28
——— Hyson skin,		63		60
——— Souchong,		50		93
——— Congo,		43		50
——— Bohea,		33		36
Tallow, refined, per lb.				9
Tin pr. box,	13	33	13	67
Verdigrease pr. lb.		47		53
Vermillion, do.	1	33	1	67
Varnish, per gallon		33		37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.		25		27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.		13		30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176		226	
——— Lisbon	120		126	
——— Teneriffe, pr. gallon				63
——— Fayal				52
——— Port pr. pipe	113	33		
——— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.				4
——— Claret		4		6
——— Sherry pr. gall.		90	1	20
——— Malaga		77		80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl.	456	
——— at 60 days	453	33
——— at 90 days	442	
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,		38
——— 90 days,		36

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Are desired to take Notice,

THAT the Constitution requires Payment of *One Dollar* on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their second Instalment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the said Day, as they may find it most convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

June 8. 1793. *epBj.*

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £.	s.	d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin,	*on demand,*	41	1	5
	Prince Case	do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles	do.	30	9	10
	John Brown	do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady	do.	51	2	10
	John Okey	do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31	4	0
	John Horsley	do.	29	0	6
	William King	do.	22	19	5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose	do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene	do.	40	8	6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30	11	3
	Prince Randal	do.	38	11	0
	Joshua Dick	do.	29	19	7
	William Negro	do.	29	5	0
23.	Joseph Hall	do.	39	12	5
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	39	10	0
	Peter Harris	do.	38	14	6
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22	14	2
	William Mac Call	do.	35	8	0
	Prince Childs	do.	27	12	2
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19	2	4
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25	14	0
	Abraham Smith	do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas	do.	41	10	8
	Jack Warden	do.	31	0	2
	John Bristol	do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway	do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans	do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene	do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40	5	0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	37	5	7
	Africa Burk	do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum	do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn	do.	27	2	9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41	13	8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40	0	10
	Boston Wilbour	do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27	3	0
	Ephraim Rogers	do.	6	2	3
	Robert Goreham	do.	41	0	10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton	do.	21	15	0
	James Cross	do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly	do.	21	0	10
	John George	do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal	do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power	do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden	do.	12	18	7
	Cæsar Wesel	do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe	do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18	2	3
	John Hussey	do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney	do.	28	15	4
	John Willson	do.	9	0	4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28	16	3
11.	Cato Bourse	do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner	do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18	4	8
	Cornelius Dratkill	do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch	do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake	do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12	4	7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown	do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	33	5	6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene	do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Cæsar	do.	11	6	8
	John Elliott	do.	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45	3	0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole	do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth	do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen	do.	74	18	10
Dec. 23.	William Chadsey,	*on demand.*	13	9	0
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4	1	1
	John Brown	do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit	do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman	do.	42	18	6
	Jack Coddington	do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner	do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71	17	10
	John Willson	do.	63	16	5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison	do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793. 3w

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, *&* DANIEL CARROLL, *Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes	Dollars	350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City

March 6, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.